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GERMAN
GRAMMAR

H. W. JUST

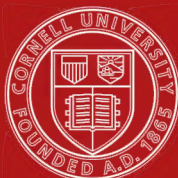
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A German grammar :



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ATHENÆUM.

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GERMAN GRAMMAR.

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AND PARLIAMENT STREET

A

GERMAN GRAMMAR

A COMPANION TO

DR. AHN'S GERMAN METHOD.

BY

HEINRICH WOLFGANG JUST;

GERMAN MASTER TO THE BRISTOL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, THE
BRISTOL ATHENÆUM, AND THE BAPTIST COLLEGE, BRISTOL:
AUTHOR OF 'THE GERMAN READING-BOOK.'

SEVER, FRANCIS, AND CO.
BOSTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

1869.

PREFACE.



THIS LITTLE GERMAN GRAMMAR is intended especially for those students of German who use *Ahn's German Method*; but I think it may also be used with advantage in connection with any other German exercise-book for beginners, since the Declensions and Conjugations are carefully and completely treated in it, and nothing is omitted that is required to be known, in order to pass successfully any of the Public Examinations in German in this country.

H. W. JUST.

HAMPTON PARK, CLIFTON.

The German Handwriting.

THE SMALL ALPHABET.

a b c d e f g h i j k l
m n o p q r s s s t u v
w x y z. ã ö ü
ü
ü

THE LARGE ALPHABET.

A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T U V
W X Y Z. ã ö ü
ü

Vin Vintessa Tzavsa ist inb Lurmanb
marth.

Ich bin Klein. Du bist jung.
 Wir sind müde. Du bist raus.
 Bist du krank? Ich bin arm.
 Ist sie alt? Du bist krank?
 Du bist gut? Er ist groß.
 Du bist arm? Ich bin nicht
 groß. Du bist faul. Du
 bist nicht krank. Wir sind
 nicht glücklich. Er ist nicht klein.
 Du bist nicht müde? Du bist
 nicht raus. Ist er nicht schlafig?
 Du bist nicht stark. Er ist
 nicht süß.

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE.

DEFINITE.					INDEFINITE.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plur. m. f. n.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	der	die	das	die	ein	eine	ein
Gen.	des	der	des	der	eines	einer	eines
Dat.	dem	der	dem	den	einem	einer	einem
Acc.	den	die	das	die	einen	eine	ein

NOUNS.

GENDERS OF NOUNS.

1. Masculine.

a. All monosyllables are masculine, except about 120 feminine and 160 neuter.

b. Substantives ending in *el, em, en, er, ing, ling, ig, sam*, are masculine, with exceptions.

c. Names of the seasons, months, days, winds, stones, mountains, are masculine, with exceptions.

2. Feminine.

a. Substantives in *ung, heit, feit, schaft, e, end, in, ei*, are feminine, with exceptions.

b. Names of most rivers.

3. Neuter.

a. Substantives in *chen, lein, sal, sel, niß, thum*, with exceptions.

b. Substantives with the prefix *Ge*, with exceptions.

c. Names of countries, towns, and metals, with exceptions.

d. All words that have not been substantives originally, but are used as such; as : *das Wenn und das Aber*, the *if* and *but*; *das A und das O*, the *Alpha* and *Omega*; *das Neue*, the *new*; *das Weinen wird ein Lachen*, weeping is turned into laughter.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

I. THE STRONG DECLENSION.

a. *Primary Form.*

SINGULAR.

Nom. der Sohn, the son	die Kunst, the art
Gen. des Sohnes, of the son	der Kunst, of the art
Dat. dem Sohne, to the son	der Kunst, to the art
Acc. den Sohn, the son	die Kunst, the art

PLURAL.

Nom. die Söhne, the sons	die Künste, the arts
Gen. der Söhne, of the sons	der Künste, of the arts
Dat. den Söhnen, to the sons	den Künsten, to the arts
Acc. die Söhne, the sons	die Künste, the arts

Der Hut, the hat; der Strom, the stream; der Fuß, the foot; der Stein, the stone; das Pferd, the horse; der Berg, the mountain.

Die Kuh, the cow; die Hand, the hand; die Magd, the maid; die Frucht, the fruit; die Wand, the wall; die Luft, the air.

b. *Contracted Form.*

SINGULAR.

Nom. der Vater, the father	der Hafen, the harbour
Gen. des Vaters, of the father	des Hafens, of the harbour
Dat. dem Vater, to the father	dem Hafen, to the harbour
Acc. den Vater, the father	den Hafen, the harbour

PLURAL.

Nom. die Väter, the fathers	die Häfen, the harbours
Gen. der Väter, of the fathers	der Häfen, of the harbours
Dat. den Vätern, to the fathers	den Häfen, to the harbours
Acc. die Väter, the fathers	die Häfen, the harbours

Der Bruder, the brother; der Lehrer, the teacher; der Apfel, the apple; das Kloster, the cloister; der Vogel, the bird; das Muster, the pattern.

Der Garten, the garden; der Bogen, the bow; der Wagen, the waggon.

c. *Enlarged Form.*

SINGULAR.

Nom. das Land, the country
Gen. des Landes, of the country
Dat. dem Lande, to the country
Acc. das Land, the country

PLURAL.

Nom. die Länder, the countries
Gen. der Länder, of the countries
Dat. den Ländern, to the countries
Acc. die Länder, the countries

Das Band, the ribbon; das Blatt, the leaf; das Buch, the book; das Haus, the house; das Kind, the child; der Mann, the man.

II. THE WEAK DECLENSION.

SINGULAR.

Nom. der Graf, the count	die Frau, the woman
Gen. des Grafen, of the count	der Frau, of the woman
Dat. dem Grafen, to the count	der Frau, to the woman
Acc. den Grafen, the count	die Frau, the woman

PLURAL.

Nom. die Grafen, the counts	die Frauen, the women
Gen. der Grafen, of the counts	der Frauen, of the women
Dat. den Grafen, to the counts	den Frauen, to the women
Acc. die Grafen, the counts	die Frauen, the women

Der Mensch, the human being; der Narr, des Narren; der Knabe, the boy; die Uhr, the watch; die Blume, the flower; die Nadel, the needle; die Mauer, the wall; die Gabel, the fork; die Feder, the pen.

DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

a. *With the Article.*

Nom. der Karl, Charles	die Sophie, Sophy
Gen. des Karl, of Charles	der Sophie, of Sophy
Dat. dem Karl, to Charles	der Sophie, to Sophy
Acc. den Karl, Charles	die Sophie, Sophy

b. *Without the Article.*

Nom. Karl	Sophie	Karoline
Gen. Karls	Sophiens	Karolinens
Dat. Karl	Sophien	Karolinen
Acc. Karl	Sophie	Karoline

For practice:—Ludwig, Schiller, Luise, Emilie.

ADJECTIVES.

DECLENSION OF THE ADJECTIVES.

1. *Without the Article.*

SINGULAR.

good father	good mother	good child
Nom. guter Vater	gute Mutter	gutes Kind
Gen. gutes Vaters	guter Mutter	gutes Kindes
Dat. gutem Vater	guter Mutter	gutem Kinde
Acc. guten Vater	gute Mutter	gutes Kind

PLURAL.

Nom. gute Väter	gute Mütter	gute Kinder
Gen. guter Väter	guter Mütter	guter Kinder
Dat. guten Vatern	guten Müttern	guten Kindern
Acc. gute Väter	gute Mütter	gute Kinder

2. *With the Definite Article.*

SINGULAR.

	the green tree		the green meadow
Nom.	der grüne Baum		die grüne Wiese
Gen.	des grünen Baumes		der grünen Wiese
Dat.	dem grünen Baume		der grünen Wiese
Acc.	den grünen Baum		die grüne Wiese

	the green field
Nom.	das grüne Feld
Gen.	des grünen Feldes
Dat.	dem grünen Felde
Acc.	das grüne Feld

PLURAL.

Nom.	die grünen Bäume		die grünen Wiesen
Gen.	der grünen Bäume		der grünen Wiesen
Dat.	den grünen Bäumen		den grünen Wiesen
Acc.	die grünen Bäume		die grünen Wiesen

Nom.	die grünen Felder
Gen.	der grünen Felder
Dat.	den grünen Feldern
Acc.	die grünen Felder

3. *With the Indefinite Article, or with one of the Possessive Pronouns, mein, dein, sein, unser, euer, ihr, my, thy, his, our, your, their.*

SINGULAR.

	my fine apple		my fine flower
Nom.	mein schöner Apfel		meine schöne Blume
Gen.	meines schönen Apfels		meiner schönen Blume
Dat.	meinem schönen Apfel		meiner schönen Blume
Acc.	meinen schönen Apfel		meine schöne Blume

	my fine book
Nom.	mein schönes Buch
Gen.	meines schönen Buches
Dat.	meinem schönen Buche
Acc.	mein schönes Buch

PLURAL.

Nom.	meine schönen Äpfel		meine schönen Blumen
Gen.	meiner schönen Äpfel		meiner schönen Blumen
Dat.	meinen schönen Äpfeln		meinen schönen Blumen
Acc.	meine schönen Äpfel		meine schönen Blumen

Nom.	meine schönen Bücher
Gen.	meiner schönen Bücher
Dat.	meinen schönen Büchern
Acc.	meine schönen Bücher

For practice :—großer Mann, great man; blaue Farbe, blue colour; schönes Kind, —; hoher Baum, high tree; weiße Lilie, white lily; schwarzes Pferd, —; dieser junge Baum, this young tree; jene lange Straße, that long street;

jebe8 fleißige Kind, every diligent child; dieser neue Mantel, this new cloak; jene große Stadt, that large town; jenes schnelle Schiff, that fast ship; ein weiser König, a wise king; eine breite Straße, a broad street; ein trocknes Blatt, a dry leaf; dein lieber Freund, thy dear friend; seine treue Tante, his faithful aunt; unser kleines Haus, our little house; ein finsterner Tag, a dull day; eine finstere Wolke, a dark cloud; ein finstere8 Thal, a dark valley; ein heiterer Tag, a cheerful day; eine heitere Nacht, a bright night; ein heitere8 Gesicht, a happy face; ein bittererer Kern, a more bitter kernel; eine bitterere Frucht, a more bitter fruit; ein bitterere8 Wort, a more bitter word.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Schön, fine	schöner, finer	der schönste, the finest
nützlich, useful	nützlich, more useful	der nützlichste, the most useful
fleißig, diligent	fleißiger, more diligent	der fleißigste, the most diligent
lang, long	länger, longer	der längste, the longest
klug, clever	klüger, more clever	der klügste, the most clever
kurz, short	kürzer, shorter	der kürzeste, the shortest
hoch, high	höher, higher	der höchste, the highest
nah, near	näher, nearer	der nächste, the nearest
gut, good	besser, better	der beste, the best
viel, much	mehr, more	der meiste, the most
balb, soon	{ bald, sooner	der baldeste, the soonest
	{ eher, sooner	der eheste, the soonest
wenig, little	{ weniger, less	der wenigste, the least
	{ minder, less	der mindeste, the least

NUMERALS.

CARDINALS.

1 eins	21 ein und zwanzig
2 zwei	22 zwei und zwanzig
3 drei	30 dreißig
4 vier	40 vierzig
5 fünf	50 fünfzig
6 sechs	60 sechzig
7 sieben	70 siebzig
8 acht	80 achtzig
9 neun	90 neunzig
10 zehn	100 hundert
11 elf	101 hundert und eins
12 zwölf	200 zweihundert
13 dreizehn	1,000 tausend
14 vierzehn	2,000 zweitausend
15 fünfzehn	10,000 zehntausend
16 sechzehn	100,000 hunderttausend
17 siebzehn	1,000,000 eine Million
18 achtzehn	2,000,000 zwei Millionen
19 neunzehn	1868 tausend achthundert und acht und
20 zwanzig	sechzig

ORDINALS.

Der erste, the first
 der zweite, the second
 der dritte, the third
 der vierte, the fourth
 der zehnte, the tenth
 der zwanzigste, the twentieth

der ein und zwanzigste, the twenty
 first
 der dreißigste, the thirtieth
 der hundertste, the hundredth
 der tausendste, the thousandth

ORDINAL ADVERBS.

Erstens, firstly, in the first place
 zweitens, secondly, in the second place
 drittens, thirdly, in the third place

viertens, fourthly, in the fourth place
 zehntens, tenthly, in the tenth place

MULTIPLICATIVE NUMERALS.

Einmal, once
 zweimal, twice
 dreimal, thrice

viermal, four times
 hundertmal, a hundred times
 tausendmal, a thousand times

PROPORTIONAL NUMERALS.

Einfach, single
 zweifach, double
 dreifach, treble
 vierfach, fourfold

zehnfach, tenfold
 hundertfach, a hundredfold
 tausendfach, a thousandfold

VARIATIVE NUMERALS.

Einerlei, of one kind
 zweierlei, of two kinds
 dreierlei, of three kinds
 zehnerlei, of ten kinds

hunderterlei, of hundred kinds
 mancherlei, of several kinds
 vielerlei, of many kinds
 allerlei, of all kinds

DISTRIBUTIVE NUMERALS.

Einzeln, one by one
 je zwei und zwei, paarweise, by pairs

je drei und drei, by threes
 je vier und vier, by fours

PARTITIVE NUMERALS.

Ein Halb, a half
 ein Drittel, a third part
 ein Viertel, a fourth part

ein Zehntel, a tenth part
 ein Fünfundzwanzigstel, a five and
 twentieth part

Unterhalb, one and a half
 dritthalb, two and a half

vierthalb, three and a half
 fünfthalb, four and a half

Es ist drei Uhr, it is three o'clock
 ein Viertel auf vier, a quarter past three
 halb vier, half-past three
 drei Viertel auf vier, a quarter to four
 es ist vier Uhr, it is four o'clock

der vierte Mai, the fourth of May
 der sechzehnte August, the sixteenth
 of August
 Heinrich der achte, Henry the Eighth
 Ludwig der elfte, Lewis the Eleventh

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.

Nom. Ich, I	du, thou	er, he	sie, she	es, it
Gen. meiner	deiner	seiner	ihrer	seiner
Dat. mir	dir	ihm	ihr	ihm
Acc. mich	dich	ihn	sie	es

PLURAL.

Nom. wir, we	ihr, you	sie, they
Gen. unser	euer	ihrer
Dat. uns	euch	ihnen
Acc. uns	euch	sie

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

a. Used with Substantives.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Mein	meine	mein, my	sein	seine	sein, its
dein	deine	dein, thy	unser	unsere	unser, our
sein	seine	sein, his	euer	eure	euer, your
ihr	ihre	ihr, her	ihr	ihre	ihr, their

b. Used without Substantives.

There are three forms of them :—

1. der meinige	die meinige	daß meinige, mine
der deine	die deine	daß deine, thine
der seinige	die seinige	daß seinige, his
der ihrige	die ihrige	daß ihrige, hers
der seinige	die seinige	daß seinige, its
der unserige	die unserige	daß unserige, ours
der eurige	die eurige	daß eurige, yours
der ihrige	die ihrige	daß ihrige, theirs
2. der meine	der deine	der seine, &c.
3. meiner	meine	meines
deiner	deine	deines, &c.

DECLENSION OF THE FIRST TWO FORMS.

SINGULAR.

Nom. der meinige	die meinige	daß meinige
Gen. des meinigen	der meinigen	des meinigen
Dat. dem meinigen	der meinigen	dem meinigen
Acc. den meinigen	die meinige	daß meinige

PLURAL.

Nom. die meinigen
Gen. der meinigen
Dat. den meinigen
Acc. die meinigen

DECLENSION OF THE THIRD FORM.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
Nom. meiner	meine	meines	Nom. meine
Gen. meines	meiner	meines	Gen. meiner
Dat. meinem	meiner	meinem	Dat. meinen
Acc. meinen	meine	meines	Acc. meine

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

der, die, das, that	solcher, solche, solches, such
dieser, diese, dieses, this	derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige, that
jener, jene, jenes, that	derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe, the same

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
Nom. der	die	das	Nom. die
Gen. dessen	deren	dessen	Gen. deren or derer
Dat. dem	der	dem	Dat. denen
Acc. den	die	das	Acc. die

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
Nom. derjenige	diejenige	dasjenige	Nom. diejenigen
Gen. dessenigen	derjenigen	dessenigen	Gen. derjenigen
Dat. demjenigen	derjenigen	demjenigen	Dat. denjenigen
Acc. denjenigen	diejenigen	dasjenige	Acc. diejenigen

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Welcher, welche, welches	} who, which, that
der, die, das,	
wer, he who; was, that which	

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Welcher, welche, welches, which	} No Plural.
wer, who; was, what	
was für ein, what sort of	
Nom. wer, was, who, what	
Gen. wessen	}
Dat. wem	
Acc. wen	

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Jedermann, everybody; Gen. Jedermanns
 Jemand, somebody, anybody; Gen. Jemandes; Dat. and Acc. Jemanden
 Einer, some one
 Keiner, no one
 Niemand, nobody; Gen. Niemandes; Dat. and Acc. Niemanden
 man, one, people
 etwas, something, anything
 nichts, nothing

VERBS.

I. AUXILIARY VERBS OF TIME.

1. Haben, to have.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Ich habe, I have
 du hast, thou hast
 er hat, he has
 wir haben, we have
 ihr habt, you have
 sie haben, they have

Ich habe, I may have
 du habest, thou mayest have
 er habe, he may have
 wir haben, we may have
 ihr habet, you may have
 sie haben, they may have

IMPERFECT.

Ich hatte, I had
 du hättest, thou hadst
 er hatte, he had
 wir hatten, we had
 ihr hättet, you had
 sie hatten, they had

Ich hätte, I might have
 du hättest, thou mightest have
 er hätte, he might have
 wir hätten, we might have
 ihr hättet, you might have
 sie hätten, they might have

PERFECT.

I have had, &c.
 Ich habe gehabt
 du hast gehabt
 er hat gehabt
 wir haben gehabt
 ihr habt gehabt
 sie haben gehabt

I may have had, &c.
 Ich habe gehabt
 du habest gehabt
 er habe gehabt
 wir haben gehabt
 ihr habet gehabt
 sie haben gehabt

PLUPERFECT.

I had had, &c.
 Ich hatte gehabt
 du hättest gehabt
 er hatte gehabt
 wir hätten gehabt
 ihr hättet gehabt
 sie hätten gehabt

I might (should) have had, &c.
 Ich hätte gehabt
 du hättest gehabt
 er hätte gehabt
 wir hätten gehabt
 ihr hättet gehabt
 sie hätten gehabt

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall have, &c.
 Ich werde haben
 du wirst haben
 er wird haben
 wir werden haben
 ihr werdet haben
 sie werden haben

I shall have, &c.
 Ich werde haben
 du werdest haben
 er werde haben
 wir werden haben
 ihr werdet haben
 sie werden haben

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have had, &c.

Ich werde gehabt haben
 du wirst gehabt haben
 er wird gehabt haben
 wir werden gehabt haben
 ihr werdet gehabt haben
 sie werden gehabt haben

I shall have had, &c.

Ich werde gehabt haben
 du werdest gehabt haben
 er werde gehabt haben
 wir werden gehabt haben
 ihr werdet gehabt haben
 sie werden gehabt haben

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should have, &c.

Ich würde haben
 du würdest haben
 er würde haben
 wir würden haben
 ihr würdet haben
 sie würden haben

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have had, &c.

Ich würde gehabt haben
 du würdest gehabt haben
 er würde gehabt haben
 wir würden gehabt haben
 ihr würdet gehabt haben
 sie würden gehabt haben

IMPERATIVE.

Have, have (thou)
 habe er, let him have
 haben wir, let us have
 habt, have (you)
 haben sie, let them have

INFINITIVES.

Present. Haben, to have
Past. gehabt haben, to have had
Future. haben werden, to be about
 to have

PARTICIPLES.

Present. habend, having.*Past.* gehabt, had.

2. Sein, to be.

PRESENT.

Ich bin, I am
 du bist, thou art
 er ist, he is
 wir sind, we are
 ihr seid, you are
 sie sind, they are

Ich sei, I may be
 du seist, thou mayest be
 er sei, he may be
 wir seien, we may be
 ihr seiet, you may be
 sie seien, they may be

IMPERFECT.

Ich war, I was
 du warst, thou wast
 er war, he was
 wir waren, we were
 ihr waret, you were
 sie waren, they were

Ich wäre, I might be
 du wärest, thou mightest be
 er wäre, he might be
 wir wären, we might be
 ihr wäret, you might be
 sie wären, they might be

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PERFECT.

I have been, &c.

Ich bin gewesen
du bist gewesen
er ist gewesen
wir sind gewesen
ihr seid gewesen
sie sind gewesen

I may have been, &c.

Ich sei gewesen
du seiest gewesen
er sei gewesen
wir seien gewesen
ihr seiet gewesen
sie seien gewesen

PLUPERFECT.

I had been, &c.

Ich war gewesen
du warst gewesen
er war gewesen
wir waren gewesen
ihr waret gewesen
sie waren gewesen

I might have been, &c.

Ich wäre gewesen
du wärest gewesen
er wäre gewesen
wir wären gewesen
ihr wäret gewesen
sie wären gewesen

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall be, &c.

Ich werde sein
du wirst sein
er wird sein
wir werden sein
ihr werdet sein
sie werden sein

I shall be, &c.

Ich werde sein
du werdest sein
er werde sein
wir werden sein
ihr werdet sein
sie werden sein

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have been, &c.

Ich werde gewesen sein
du wirst gewesen sein
er wird gewesen sein
wir werden gewesen sein
ihr werdet gewesen sein
sie werden gewesen sein

I shall have been, &c.

Ich werde gewesen sein
du werdest gewesen sein
er werde gewesen sein
wir werden gewesen sein
ihr werdet gewesen sein
sie werden gewesen sein

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should be, &c.

Ich würde sein
du würdest sein
er würde sein
wir würden sein
ihr würdet sein
sie würden sein

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have been, &c.

Ich würde gewesen sein
du würdest gewesen sein
er würde gewesen sein
wir würden gewesen sein
ihr würdet gewesen sein
sie würden gewesen sein

IMPERATIVE.

Sei, be (thou)
sei er, let him be
seien wir, let us be
seid, be (you)
seien sie, let them be

INFINITIVES.

Present. Sein, to be
Past. gewesen sein, to have been
Future. sein werden, to be about to be

PARTICIPLES.

Present. seiend, being.*Past.* gewesen, been.

3. Werden, to become.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Ich werde, I become
 du wirst, thou becomest
 er wird, he becomes
 wir werden, we become
 ihr werdet, you become
 sie werden, they become

Ich werde, I may become
 du werdest, thou mayest become
 er werde, he may become
 wir werden, we may become
 ihr werdet, you may become
 sie werden, they may become

IMPERFECT.

Ich wurde, I became
 du wurdest, thou becamest
 er wurde, he became
 wir wurden, we became
 ihr würdet, you became
 sie wurden, they became

Ich würde, I might become
 du würdest, thou mightest become
 er würde, he might become
 wir würden, we might become
 ihr würdet, you might become
 sie würden, they might become

PERFECT.

I have become, &c.

Ich bin geworden
 du bist geworden
 er ist geworden
 wir sind geworden
 ihr seid geworden
 sie sind geworden

I may have become, &c.

Ich sei geworden
 du seist geworden
 er sei geworden
 wir seien geworden
 ihr seiet geworden
 sie seien geworden

PLUPERFECT.

I had become, &c.

Ich war geworden
 du warst geworden
 er war geworden
 wir waren geworden
 ihr waret geworden
 sie waren geworden

I might have become, &c.

Ich wäre geworden
 du wärest geworden
 er wäre geworden
 wir wären geworden
 ihr wäret geworden
 sie wären geworden

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall become, &c.

Ich werde werden
 du wirst werden
 er wird werden
 wir werden werden
 ihr werdet werden
 sie werden werden

I shall become, &c.

Ich werde werden
 du werdest werden
 er werde werden
 wir werden werden
 ihr werdet werden
 sie werden werden

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have become, &c.

Ich werde geworden sein
du wirst geworden sein
er wird geworden sein
wir werden geworden sein
ihr werdet geworden sein
sie werden geworden sein

I shall have become, &c.

Ich werde geworden sein
du werdest geworden sein
er werde geworden sein
wir werden geworden sein
ihr werdet geworden sein
sie werden geworden sein

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should become, &c.

Ich würde werden
du würdest werden
er würde werden
wir würden werden
ihr würdet werden
sie würden werden

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have become, &c.

Ich würde geworden sein
du würdest geworden sein
er würde geworden sein
wir würden geworden sein
ihr würdet geworden sein
sie würden geworden sein

IMPERATIVE.

Werde, become (thou)
werde er, let him become
werden wir, let us become
werdet, become (you)
werden sie, let them become

INFINITIVES.

Present. Werden, to become
Past. geworden sein, to have become
Future. werden werden, to be about to become

PARTICIPLES.

Present. werdend, becoming.

Past. geworden, become.
(worden, when used as an auxiliary.)

II. AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD.

1. Wollen, to be willing.

2. Sollen, to be obliged.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich will
du willst
er will
wir wollen
ihr wollt
sie wollen

wolle
wollest
wolle
wollen
wolltet
wollen

IMPERFECT.

Ich wollte
du wolltest
er wollte
wir wollten
ihr wolltet
sie wollten

wollte
wolltest
wollte
wollten
wolltet
wollten

Participle Past gewollt .

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich soll
du sollst
er soll
wir sollen
ihr sollt
sie sollen

solle
sollest
solle
sollen
solltet
sollen

IMPERFECT.

Ich sollte
du solltest
er sollte
wir sollten
ihr solltet
sie sollten

sollte
sollest
sollte
sollten
solltet
sollten

Participle Past gesollt

3. Müssen, to be compelled.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***PRESENT.**

<i>Ich</i> muß	müsse
<i>du</i> mußt	müßest
<i>er</i> muß	müsse
<i>wir</i> müssen	müssen
<i>ihr</i> müßet	müßet
<i>sie</i> müssen	müssen

IMPERFECT.

<i>Ich</i> mußte	müßte
<i>du</i> mußtetest	müßtest
<i>er</i> mußte	müßte
<i>wir</i> mußten	müßten
<i>ihr</i> mußtetet	müßtet
<i>sie</i> mußten	müßten

Participle Past gemußt

4. Lassen, to let.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***PRESENT.**

<i>Ich</i> lasse	lasse
<i>du</i> lässest	lässest
<i>er</i> läßt	lasse
<i>wir</i> lassen	lassen
<i>ihr</i> laßet	laßet
<i>sie</i> lassen	lassen

IMPERFECT.

<i>Ich</i> ließ	ließe
<i>du</i> ließeest	ließeest
<i>er</i> ließ	ließe
<i>wir</i> ließen	ließen
<i>ihr</i> ließet	ließet
<i>sie</i> ließen	ließen

Participle Past gelassen

5. Mögen, to like.

PRESENT.

<i>Ich</i> mag	möge
<i>du</i> magst	mögest
<i>er</i> mag	möge
<i>wir</i> mögen	mögen
<i>ihr</i> möget	möget
<i>sie</i> mögen	mögen

IMPERFECT.

<i>Ich</i> mochte	möchte
<i>du</i> mochtest	möchtest
<i>er</i> mochte	möchte
<i>wir</i> mochten	möchten
<i>ihr</i> mochtet	möchtet
<i>sie</i> mochten	möchten

Participle Past gemocht

6. Können, to be able.

PRESENT.

<i>Ich</i> kann	könne
<i>du</i> kannst	könneest
<i>er</i> kann	könne
<i>wir</i> können	können
<i>ihr</i> könnet	könnet
<i>sie</i> können	können

IMPERFECT.

<i>Ich</i> konnte	könnte
<i>du</i> konntest	könntest
<i>er</i> konnte	könnte
<i>wir</i> konnten	könnten
<i>ihr</i> konntet	könntet
<i>sie</i> konnten	könnten

Participle Past gekonnt

7. Dürfen, to be permitted, to dare.

PRESENT.

<i>Ich</i> darf	dürfe
<i>du</i> darfst	dürfeest
<i>er</i> darf	dürfe
<i>wir</i> dürfen	dürfen
<i>ihr</i> dürfet	dürfet
<i>sie</i> dürfen	dürfen

IMPERFECT.

<i>Ich</i> durfte	dürfte
<i>du</i> durftest	dürfteest
<i>er</i> durfte	dürfte
<i>wir</i> durften	dürften
<i>ihr</i> durftet	dürftet
<i>sie</i> durften	dürften

Participle Past gedurft

THE REGULAR VERB.

Loben, to praise.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Sch lobe, I praise
 du lobst, thou praisest
 er lobt, he praises
 wir loben, we praise
 ihr lobt, you praise
 sie loben, they praise

Sch lobe, I may praise
 du lobest, thou mayest praise
 er lobe, he may praise
 wir loben, we may praise
 ihr lobet, you may praise
 sie loben, they may praise

IMPERFECT.

Sch lobte, I praised
 du lobtest, thou praisedst
 er lobte, he praised
 wir lobten, we praised
 ihr lobtet, you praised
 sie lobten, they praised

Sch lobete, I might praise
 du lobetest, thou mightest praise
 er lobete, he might praise
 wir lobeten, we might praise
 ihr lobetet, you might praise
 sie lobeten, they might praise

PERFECT.

I have praised, &c.

Sch habe gelobt
 du hast gelobt
 er hat gelobt
 wir haben gelobt
 ihr habt gelobt
 sie haben gelobt

I may have praised, &c.

Sch habe gelobt
 du habest gelobt
 er habe gelobt
 wir haben gelobt
 ihr habet gelobt
 sie haben gelobt

PLUPERFECT.

I had praised, &c.

Sch hatte gelobt
 du hattest gelobt
 er hatte gelobt
 wir hatten gelobt
 ihr hättet gelobt
 sie hätten gelobt

I might have praised, &c.

Sch hätte gelobt
 du hättest gelobt
 er hätte gelobt
 wir hätten gelobt
 ihr hättet gelobt
 sie hätten gelobt

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall praise, &c.

Sch werde loben
 du wirst loben
 er wird loben
 wir werden loben
 ihr werdet loben
 sie werden loben

I shall praise, &c.

Sch werde loben
 du werdest loben
 er werde loben
 wir werden loben
 ihr werdet loben
 sie werden loben

Indicative.

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt haben
 du wirst gelobt haben
 er wird gelobt haben
 wir werden gelobt haben
 ihr werdet gelobt haben
 sie werden gelobt haben

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should praise, &c.
 Ich würde loben
 du würdest loben
 er würde loben
 wir würden loben
 ihr würdet loben
 sie würden loben

IMPERATIVE.

Lobe, praise (thou)
 lobe er, let him praise
 loben wir, let us praise
 lobt, praise (you)
 loben sie, let them praise

Subjunctive.

I shall have praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt haben
 du werdest gelobt haben
 er werde gelobt haben
 wir werden gelobt haben
 ihr werdet gelobt haben
 sie werden gelobt haben

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have praised, &c.
 Ich würde gelobt haben
 du würdest gelobt haben
 er würde gelobt haben
 wir würden gelobt haben
 ihr würdet gelobt haben
 sie würden gelobt haben

INFINITIVES.

Present. Loben, to praise
Past. gelobt haben, to have praised
Future. loben werden, to be about to praise

PARTICIPLES.

Present. lobend, praising.
Past. gelobt, praised.

For practice:—lieben, to love; sagen, to say; lernen, to learn; spielen, to play; leiten, to guide; baden, to bathe; rechnen, to reckon; sammeln, to gather; lächeln, to smile; wandern, to wander; plaudern, to chatter.

THE IRREGULAR VERB.

Singen, to sing.

PRESENT.

Ich singe, I sing
 du singst, thou singest
 er singt, he sings
 wir singen, we sing
 ihr singt, you sing
 sie singen, they sing

Ich singe, I may sing
 du singest, thou mayest sing
 er singe, he may sing
 wir singen, we may sing
 ihr singet, you may sing
 sie singen, they may sing

IMPERFECT.

Ich sang, I sang
 du sangst, thou sangest
 er sang, he sang
 wir sangen, we sang
 ihr sanget, you sang
 sie sangen, they sang

Ich sänge, I might sing
 du sängest, thou mightest sing
 er sänge, he might sing
 wir sängen, we might sing
 ihr sänget, you might sing
 sie sängen, they might sing

Indicative.

I have sung, &c.

Ich habe gesungen
 du hast gesungen
 er hat gesungen
 wir haben gesungen
 ihr habt gesungen
 sie haben gesungen

I had sung, &c.

Ich hatte gesungen
 du hattest gesungen
 er hatte gesungen
 wir hatten gesungen
 ihr hattet gesungen
 sie hatten gesungen

I shall sing, &c.

Ich werde singen
 du wirst singen
 er wird singen
 wir werden singen
 ihr werdet singen
 sie werden singen

I shall have sung, &c.

Ich werde gesungen haben
 du wirst gesungen haben
 er wird gesungen haben
 wir werden gesungen haben
 ihr werdet gesungen haben
 sie werden gesungen haben

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should sing, &c.

Ich würde singen
 du würdest singen
 er würde singen
 wir würden singen
 ihr würdet singen
 sie würden singen

IMPERATIVE.

Singe, sing (thou)
 singe er, let him sing
 singen wir, let us sing
 singt, sing (you)
 singen sie, let them sing

Subjunctive.

PERFECT.

I may have sung, &c.

Ich habe gesungen
 du habest gesungen
 er habe gesungen
 wir haben gesungen
 ihr habet gesungen
 sie haben gesungen

PLUPERFECT.

I might have sung, &c.

Ich hätte gesungen
 du hättest gesungen
 er hätte gesungen
 wir hätten gesungen
 ihr hättet gesungen
 sie hätten gesungen

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall sing, &c.

Ich werde singen
 du werdest singen
 er werde singen
 wir werden singen
 ihr werdet singen
 sie werden singen

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have sung, &c.

Ich werde gesungen haben
 du werdest gesungen haben
 er werde gesungen haben
 wir werden gesungen haben
 ihr werdet gesungen haben
 sie werden gesungen haben

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have sung, &c.

Ich würde gesungen haben
 du würdest gesungen haben
 er würde gesungen haben
 wir würden gesungen haben
 ihr würdet gesungen haben
 sie würden gesungen haben

INFINITIVES.

Present. Singen, to sing
Past. gesungen haben, to have sung
Future. singen werden, to be about to sing

PARTICIPLES.

Present. singend, singing.*Past.* gesungen, sung.

For practice :—trinken, to drink ; finden, to find ; binden, to bind ; winden, to wind ; ringen, to wrestle ; schwingen, to swing.

Fallen, to fall.

Indicative.

Ich falle, I fall
 du fällst, thou fallest
 er fällt, he falls
 wir fallen, we fall
 ihr fallt, you fall
 sie fallen, they fall

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich falle, I may fall
 du fallest, thou mayest fall
 er falle, he may fall
 wir fallen, we may fall
 ihr fallet, you may fall
 sie fallen, they may fall

IMPERFECT.

Ich fiel, I fell
 du fiellst, thou fellest
 er fiel, he fell
 wir fielen, we fell
 ihr fielt, you fell
 sie fielen, they fell

Ich fiele, I might fall
 du sielest, thou mightest fall
 er fiel, he might fall
 wir fielen, we might fall
 ihr fieler, you might fall
 sie fielen, they might fall .

PERFECT.

I have fallen, &c.
 Ich bin gefallen
 du bist gefallen
 er ist gefallen
 wir sind gefallen
 ihr seid gefallen
 sie sind gefallen

I may have fallen, &c.
 Ich sei gefallen
 du seist gefallen
 er sei gefallen
 wir seien gefallen
 ihr seiet gefallen
 sie seien gefallen

PLUPERFECT.

I had fallen, &c.
 Ich war gefallen
 du warst gefallen
 er war gefallen
 wir waren gefallen
 ihr wäret gefallen
 sie waren gefallen

I might have fallen, &c.
 Ich wäre gefallen
 du wärest gefallen
 er wäre gefallen
 wir wären gefallen
 ihr wäret gefallen
 sie wären gefallen

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall fall, &c.
 Ich werde fallen
 du wirst fallen
 er wird fallen
 wir werden fallen
 ihr werdet fallen
 sie werden fallen

I shall fall, &c.

Ich werde fallen
 du werdest fallen
 er werde fallen
 wir werden fallen
 ihr werdet fallen
 sie werden fallen

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have fallen, &c.
 Ich werde gefallen sein
 du wirst gefallen sein
 er wird gefallen sein
 wir werden gefallen sein
 ihr werdet gefallen sein
 sie werden gefallen sein

I shall have fallen, &c.
 Ich werde gefallen sein
 du werdest gefallen sein
 er werde gefallen sein
 wir werden gefallen sein
 ihr werdet gefallen sein
 sie werden gefallen sein

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should fall, &c.
 Ich würde fallen
 du würdest fallen
 er würde fallen
 wir würden fallen
 ihr würdet fallen
 sie würden fallen

I should have fallen, &c.
 Ich würde gefallen sein
 du würdest gefallen sein
 er würde gefallen sein
 wir würden gefallen sein
 ihr würdet gefallen sein
 sie würden gefallen sein

IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVES.

Falle, fall (thou)
 falle er, let him fall
 fallen wir, let us fall
 fallt, fall (you)
 fallen sie, let them fall

Present. Fallen, to fall
Past. gefallen sein, to have fallen
Future. fallen werden, to be about
 to fall

PARTICIPLES.

Present. fallend, falling.
Past. gefallen, fallen.

For practice :—laufen, to run; fahren, to ride; fliegen, to fly; fliehen, to flee; gehen, to go; kommen, to come.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Gelobt werden, to be praised.

PRESENT.

I am praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt
 du wirst gelobt
 er wird gelobt
 wir werden gelobt
 ihr werdet gelobt
 sie werden gelobt

I may be praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt
 du werdest gelobt
 er werde gelobt
 wir werden gelobt
 ihr werdet gelobt
 sie werden gelobt

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

IMPERFECT.

I was praised, &c.
 Ich wurde gelobt
 du wurdest gelobt
 er wurde gelobt
 wir wurden gelobt
 ihr wurdet gelobt
 sie wurden gelobt

I might be praised, &c.
 Ich würde gelobt
 du würdest gelobt
 er würde gelobt
 wir würden gelobt
 ihr würdet gelobt
 sie würden gelobt

PERFECT.

I have been praised, &c.
 Ich bin gelobt worden
 du bist gelobt worden
 er ist gelobt worden
 wir sind gelobt worden
 ihr seid gelobt worden
 sie sind gelobt worden

I may have been praised, &c.
 Ich sei gelobt worden
 du seiest gelobt worden
 er sei gelobt worden
 wir seien gelobt worden
 ihr seid gelobt worden
 sie seien gelobt worden

PLUPERFECT.

I had been praised, &c.
 Ich war gelobt worden
 du warst gelobt worden
 er war gelobt worden
 wir waren gelobt worden
 ihr waret gelobt worden
 sie waren gelobt worden

I might have been praised, &c.
 Ich wäre gelobt worden
 du wärest gelobt worden
 er wäre gelobt worden
 wir wären gelobt worden
 ihr wäret gelobt worden
 sie wären gelobt worden

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall be praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt werden
 du wirst gelobt werden
 er wird gelobt werden
 wir werden gelobt werden
 ihr werdet gelobt werden
 sie werden gelobt werden

I shall be praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt werden
 du werdest gelobt werden
 er werde gelobt werden
 wir werden gelobt werden
 ihr werdet gelobt werden
 sie werden gelobt werden

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have been praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt worden sein
 du wirst gelobt worden sein
 er wird gelobt worden sein
 wir werden gelobt worden sein
 ihr werdet gelobt worden sein
 sie werden gelobt worden sein

I shall have been praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt worden sein
 du werdest gelobt worden sein
 er werde gelobt worden sein
 wir werden gelobt worden sein
 ihr werdet gelobt worden sein
 sie werden gelobt worden sein

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should be praised, &c.
 Ich würde gelobt werden
 du würdest gelobt werden
 er würde gelobt werden
 wir würden gelobt werden
 ihr würdet gelobt werden
 sie würden gelobt werden

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have been praised, &c.
 Ich würde gelobt worden sein
 du würdest gelobt worden sein
 er würde gelobt worden sein
 wir würden gelobt worden sein
 ihr würdet gelobt worden sein
 sie würden gelobt worden sein

IMPERATIVE.

Werde gelobt, be (thou) praised
werdet gelobt, be (you) praised

INFINITIVES.

Present. Gelobt werden, to be praised
Past. gelobt worden sein, to have
been praised

PARTICIPLES.

Present. gelobt werdend, being praised.

Past. gelobt worden, been praised.

For practice, the passive voice of :—lieben, to love ; fragen, to question ; führen, to guide ; hören, to hear ; finden, to find ; bitten, to ask ; schelten, to scold ; sehen, to see ; stoßen, to push ; rufen, to call.

THE REFLEXIVE VERB.

Sich freuen, to enjoy oneself.

Indicative.

I enjoy myself, &c.

Ich freue mich
du freust dich
er freut sich
wir freuen uns
ihr freut euch
sie freuen sich

PRESENT.

Subjunctive.

I may enjoy myself, &c.

Ich freue mich
du freuest dich
er freue sich
wir freuen uns
ihr freuet euch
sie freuen sich

IMPERFECT.

I enjoyed myself, &c.

Ich freute mich
du freuest dich
er freute sich
wir freuten uns
ihr freutet euch
sie freuten sich

I might enjoy myself, &c.

Ich freute mich
du freuest dich
er freute sich
wir freuten uns
ihr freutet euch
sie freuten sich

PERFECT.

I have enjoyed myself, &c.

Ich habe mich gefreut
du hast dich gefreut
er hat sich gefreut
wir haben uns gefreut
ihr habt euch gefreut
sie haben sich gefreut

I may have enjoyed myself, &c.

Ich habe mich gefreut
du habest dich gefreut
er habe sich gefreut
wir haben uns gefreut
ihr habet euch gefreut
sie haben sich gefreut

PLUPERFECT.

I had enjoyed myself, &c.

Ich hatte mich gefreut
du hättest dich gefreut
er hatte sich gefreut
wir hatten uns gefreut
ihr hättet euch gefreut
sie hätten sich gefreut

I might have enjoyed myself, &c.

Ich hätte mich gefreut
du hättest dich gefreut
er hätte sich gefreut
wir hätten uns gefreut
ihr hättet euch gefreut
sie hätten sich gefreut

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall enjoy myself, &c.

Ich werde mich freuen
 du wirst dich freuen
 er wird sich freuen
 wir werden uns freuen
 ihr werdet euch freuen
 sie werden sich freuen

I shall enjoy myself, &c.

Ich werde mich freuen
 du werdest dich freuen
 er werde sich freuen
 wir werden uns freuen
 ihr werdet euch freuen
 sie werden sich freuen

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have enjoyed myself, &c.

Ich werde mich gefreut haben
 du wirst dich gefreut haben
 er wird sich gefreut haben
 wir werden uns gefreut haben
 ihr werdet euch gefreut haben
 sie werden sich gefreut haben

I shall have enjoyed myself, &c.

Ich werde mich gefreut haben
 du werdest dich gefreut haben
 er werde sich gefreut haben
 wir werden uns gefreut haben
 ihr werdet euch gefreut haben
 sie werden sich gefreut haben

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should enjoy myself, &c.

Ich würde mich freuen
 du würdest dich freuen
 er würde sich freuen
 wir würden uns freuen
 ihr würdet euch freuen
 sie würden sich freuen

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have enjoyed myself, &c.

Ich würde mich gefreut haben
 du würdest dich gefreut haben
 er würde sich gefreut haben
 wir würden uns gefreut haben
 ihr würdet euch gefreut haben
 sie würden sich gefreut haben

IMPERATIVE.

Freue dich, enjoy thyself
 freuet euch, enjoy yourselves
 freuen Sie sich, enjoy yourself

INFINITIVES.

Present. Sich freuen, to enjoy oneself
Past. sich gefreut haben, to have enjoyed oneself
Future. sich freuen werden, to be about to enjoy oneself

PARTICIPLES.

Present. sich freuend, enjoying oneself.*Past.* sich gefreut habend, having enjoyed oneself.

For practice:—sich schämen, to be ashamed; sich beklagen, to complain; sich erinnern, to remember; sich irren, to be mistaken; sich wundern, to be astonished; sich ankleiden, to dress oneself.

Sich schmeicheln, to flatter oneself.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

I flatter myself, &c.

Sch schmeichle mir
 du schmeichelst dir
 er schmeichelt sich
 wir schmeicheln uns
 ihr schmeichelt euch
 sie schmeicheln sich

I may flatter myself, &c.

Sch schmeichle mir
 du schmeichelst dir
 er schmeichelt sich
 wir schmeicheln uns
 ihr schmeichelt euch
 sie schmeicheln sich

For practice:—sich anmaßen, to presume; sich getrauen, to be confident; sich einbilden, to imagine; sich widersprechen, to contradict oneself.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Present. es regnet, it rains

es regne, (if) it rain

Imperfect. es regnete, it rained

es regnete, (if) it rained

Perfect. es hat geregnet, it has rained

es habe geregnet, (if) it may have rained

Pluperfect. es hatte geregnet, it had rained

es hätte geregnet, (if) it might have rained

First Future. es wird regnen, it will rain

es werde regnen, (if) it will rain

Second Future. es wird geregnet haben, it will have rained

es werde geregnet haben, (if) it will have rained

First Conditional. es würde regnen, it would rain*Second Conditional.* es würde geregnet haben, it would have rained*Imperative.* es regne, may it rain*Participles.* regnend, raining; geregnet, rained

For practice:—es blüht, it lightens; es donnert, it thunders; es schneit, it snows; es hagelt, it hails; es friert, it freezes; es thaut, it thaws; es schmerzt mich, it pains me; es gefällt mir, I like it.

THE COMPOUND SEPARABLE VERB.

Anfangen, to begin.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Sch fange an, I begin
 du fängst an, thou beginnest
 er fängt an, he begins
 wir fangen an, we begin
 ihr fangt an, you begin
 sie fangen an, they begin

Sch fange an, I may begin
 du fangest an, thou mayest begin
 er fange an, he may begin
 wir fangen an, we may begin
 ihr fanget an, you may begin
 sie fangen an, they may begin

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

IMPERFECT.

Ich sing an, I began
 du singst an, thou begannest
 er sing an, he began
 wir singen an, we began
 ihr singt an, you began
 sie singen an, they began

Ich singe an, I might begin
 du singest an, thou mightest begin
 er singe an, he might begin
 wir singen an, we might begin
 ihr singet an, you might begin
 sie singen an, they might begin

PERFECT.

I have begun, &c.

Ich habe angefangen
 du hast angefangen
 er hat angefangen
 wir haben angefangen
 ihr habt angefangen
 sie haben angefangen

I may have begun, &c.

Ich habe angefangen
 du habest angefangen
 er habe angefangen
 wir haben angefangen
 ihr habet angefangen
 sie haben angefangen

PLUPERFECT.

I had begun, &c.

Ich hatte angefangen
 du hättest angefangen
 er hätte angefangen
 wir hätten angefangen
 ihr hättet angefangen
 sie hätten angefangen

I might have begun, &c.

Ich hätte angefangen
 du hättest angefangen
 er hätte angefangen
 wir hätten angefangen
 ihr hättet angefangen
 sie hätten angefangen

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall begin, &c.

Ich werde anfangen
 du wirst anfangen
 er wird anfangen
 wir werden anfangen
 ihr werdet anfangen
 sie werden anfangen

If I shall begin, &c.

Ich werde anfangen
 du werdest anfangen
 er werde anfangen
 wir werden anfangen
 ihr werdet anfangen
 sie werden anfangen

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have begun, &c.

Ich werde angefangen haben
 du wirst angefangen haben
 er wird angefangen haben
 wir werden angefangen haben
 ihr werdet angefangen haben
 sie werden angefangen haben

If I shall have begun, &c.

Ich werde angefangen haben
 du werdest angefangen haben
 er werde angefangen haben
 wir werden angefangen haben
 ihr werdet angefangen haben
 sie werden angefangen haben

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should begin, &c.

Ich würde anfangen
 du würdest anfangen
 er würde anfangen
 wir würden anfangen
 ihr würdet anfangen
 sie würden anfangen

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have begun, &c.

Ich würde angefangen haben
 du würdest angefangen haben
 er würde angefangen haben
 wir würden angefangen haben
 ihr würdet angefangen haben
 sie würden angefangen haben

Indicative.

IMPERATIVE.

Fangen an, begin (thou)
 fange er an, let him begin
 fangen wir an, let us begin
 fanget an, begin (you)
 fangen sie an, let them begin

Subjunctive.

INFINITIVES.

Present. Anfangen, to begin
Past. angefangen haben, to have begun
Future. anfangen werden, to be about to begin

PARTICIPLES.

Present. anfangend, beginning.
Past. angefangen, begun.

For practice:—abschreiben, to copy; einführen, to introduce; mittheilen, to communicate; fort schicken, to send away; losmachen, to detach; abholen, to fetch.

Ausgehen, to go out.

PRESENT.

I go out, &c.
 Ich gehe aus
 du gehst aus
 er geht aus
 wir gehen aus
 ihr geht aus
 sie gehen aus

I may go out, &c.
 Ich gehe aus
 du gehst aus
 er gehe aus
 wir gehen aus
 ihr gehet aus
 sie gehen aus

IMPERFECT.

I went out, &c.
 Ich ging aus
 du gingst aus
 er ging aus
 wir gingen aus
 ihr gingt aus
 sie gingen aus

I might go out, &c.
 Ich ginge aus
 du gingest aus
 er ginge aus
 wir gingen aus
 ihr ginget aus
 sie gingen aus

PERFECT.

I have gone out, &c.
 Ich bin ausgegangen
 du bist ausgegangen
 er ist ausgegangen
 wir sind ausgegangen
 ihr seid ausgegangen
 sie sind ausgegangen

I may have gone out, &c.
 Ich sei ausgegangen
 du seist ausgegangen
 er sei ausgegangen
 wir seien ausgegangen
 ihr seiet ausgegangen
 sie seien ausgegangen

PLUPERFECT.

I had gone out, &c.
 Ich war ausgegangen
 du warst ausgegangen
 er war ausgegangen
 wir waren ausgegangen
 ihr wäret ausgegangen
 sie waren ausgegangen

I might have gone out, &c.
 Ich wäre ausgegangen
 du wärest ausgegangen
 er wäre ausgegangen
 wir wären ausgegangen
 ihr wäret ausgegangen
 sie wären ausgegangen

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall go out, &c.

Ich werde ausgehen
 du wirst ausgehen
 er wird ausgehen
 wir werden ausgehen
 ihr werdet ausgehen
 sie werden ausgehen

If I shall go out, &c.

Ich werde ausgehen
 du werdest ausgehen
 er werde ausgehen
 wir werden ausgehen
 ihr werdet ausgehen
 sie werden ausgehen

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have gone out, &c.

Ich werde ausgegangen sein
 du wirst ausgegangen sein
 er wird ausgegangen sein
 wir werden ausgegangen sein
 ihr werdet ausgegangen sein
 sie werden ausgegangen sein

If I shall have gone out, &c.

Ich werde ausgegangen sein
 du werdest ausgegangen sein
 er werde ausgegangen sein
 wir werden ausgegangen sein
 ihr werdet ausgegangen sein
 sie werden ausgegangen sein

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should go out, &c.

Ich würde ausgehen
 du würdest ausgehen
 er würde ausgehen
 wir würden ausgehen
 ihr würdet ausgehen
 sie würden ausgehen

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have gone out, &c.

Ich würde ausgegangen sein
 du würdest ausgegangen sein
 er würde ausgegangen sein
 wir würden ausgegangen sein
 ihr würdet ausgegangen sein
 sie würden ausgegangen sein

IMPERATIVE.

Gehe aus, go (thou) out
 gehe er aus, let him go out
 gehen wir aus, let us go out
 gehet aus, go (you) out
 gehen sie aus, let them go out

INFINITIVES.

Present. Ausgehen, to go out
Past. ausgegangen sein, to have gone out
Future. ausgehen werden, to be about to go out

PARTICIPLES.

Present. ausgehend, going out.*Past.* ausgegangen, gone out.

For practice:—aufbleiben, to sit up; abfahren, to drive out; aufwachsen, to grow up; einschlafen, to fall asleep; nachhaken, to hasten after; vordringen, to press forward.

THE COMPOUND REFLEXIVE VERB.

Sich abwenden, to turn away.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

I turn away, &c.

I may turn away, &c.

Ich wende mich ab
 du wendest dich ab
 er wendet sich ab
 wir wenden uns ab
 ihr wendet euch ab
 sie wenden sich ab

Ich wende mich ab
 du wendest dich ab
 er wende sich ab
 wir wenden uns ab
 ihr wendet euch ab
 sie wenden sich ab

IMPERFECT.

I turned away, &c.

I might turn away, &c.

Ich wandte (wendete) mich ab
 du wandtest dich ab
 er wandte sich ab
 wir wandten uns ab
 ihr wandtet euch ab
 sie wandten sich ab

Ich wendete (wandte) mich ab
 du wendetest dich ab
 er wendete sich ab
 wir wendeten uns ab
 ihr wendetet euch ab
 sie wendeten sich ab

PERFECT.

I have turned away, &c.

I may have turned away, &c.

Ich habe mich abgewandt (abgewendet)
 du hast dich abgewandt
 er hat sich abgewandt
 wir haben uns abgewandt
 ihr habt euch abgewandt
 sie haben sich abgewandt
 &c.

Ich habe mich abgewandt (abgewendet)
 du habest dich abgewandt
 er habe sich abgewandt
 wir haben uns abgewandt
 ihr habet euch abgewandt
 sie haben sich abgewandt
 &c.

For practice:—sich ankleiden, to dress oneself; sich niederlegen, to lie down;
 sich einbilden, to imagine; sich vornehmen, to purpose.

Verbs beginning with an inseparable prefix do not take the prefix or augment *ge* in the past participle, nor the verbs ending in *iren*; *e.g.* studiren, to study. The inseparable prefixes are:—

be, ge, er, ver, zer,
ant, emp, ent, miß, wider, voll, hinter;

e.g. befehlen, gehören, erhalten, verlieren, zerreißen, antworten, empfangen, entlaufen, mißbrauchen, widerstehen, vollenden, hinterlassen.

Most verbs are conjugated by *haben*, to have; a considerable number of intransitive verbs by *sein*, to be; namely, those that express a change of condition, as: sterben, to die; wachsen, to grow; einschlafen, to fall asleep, &c., and those that denote motion, as: fliegen, to fly; kommen, to come; laufen, to run, &c.

The following verbs take the infinitive form instead of that of the past participle, if they are in connection with another infinitive :—

Wollen, sollen, müssen, lassen,
mögen, können, dürfen,
helfen, heißen, hören,
sehen, lernen, lehren ;

e.g. Ich habe schreiben wollen (instead of gewollt), I have been willing to write.

PREPOSITIONS.

a. *Prepositions governing the Genitive.*

The Genitive with während, kraft,
Statt, halben, wegen, diesseits,
Vermöge, ungeachtet, laut,
Vermittelt, unweit, jenseits,
Oberhalb and unterhalb,
Innerhalb and außerhalb ;—
Längs, zufolge, trotz may go
With the Dative too, you know.

während, during
kraft, by virtue of
statt or anstatt, instead of
halben } on account of
wegen }
diesseits, on this side of
vermöge, by virtue of
ungeachtet, notwithstanding
laut, according to
vermittelt, by means of

unweit, not far from
jenseits, on that side of
oberhalb, above
unterhalb, below
innerhalb, within
außerhalb, without
längs, along
zufolge, according to
trotz, in spite of
binnen, within (of time)

b. *Prepositions governing the Dative.*

The Dative with entgegen, sammt,
Mit-, nach, nebst, zu, zuwider,
Seit, außer, von, nächst, bei and aus,
Gemäß and gegenüber.

entgegen, opposite to
sammt, together with
mit, with
nach, after
nebst, along with
zu, to or at
zuwider, contrary to
seit, since

außer, out of or except
von, from
nächst, next to
bei, at or near
aus, out of or from
gemäß, according to
gegenüber, opposite

c. *Prepositions governing the Accusative.*

The Accusative with *gegen*, *bis*,
Durch, *ohne*, *wider*, *um* and *für*
 Is right, you may be sure.

gegen, against
bis, until
durch, through
ohne, without

wider, against
um, round or for
für, for

d. *Prepositions governing the Dative and Accusative.*

The Dative and Accusative put
 With *neben*, *zwischen*, *unter*,
An, *hinter*, *über*, *in*, *auf*, *vor*,
 And you will make no blunder—
 Provided you put the Dative with 'where,'
 The Accusative always with 'whither.'

neben, by the side of
zwischen, between
unter, under
an, on, at
hinter, behind

über, over
in, in
auf, upon
vor, before, ago

CONJUNCTIONS.

a. *Conjunctions that exercise no Influence upon the Arrangement of a Sentence.*

Firstly, place the verb in the *natural order*
 After *und*, *oder*, *denn*, *aber*, *allein*, *sondern*.

E.g. Ich bin noch nicht müde, aber mein Bruder ist sehr müde.

und, and
oder, or
denn, for

aber, but
allein, but
sondern, but (used after a negative)

b. *Conjunctions that introduce an inverted principal Sentence.*

Secondly, the *inverted order*, without doubt,
 With *daher*, *darum*, *zwar*, *also*, *sowohl* — *als auch*,
Entweder — *oder*, *hingegen* and *folglich*,
Nichtsdestoweniger, *übrigens*, *freilich*,
Außerdem, *deswegen*, *gleichwohl*, *sonst*, *doch*,
Nicht nur — *sondern auch*, *zudem*, *weber* — *noch*.

E.g. Ich bin krank, deshalb kann ich nicht ausgehen.

daher, therefore	freilich, truly
darum, therefore	außerdem, besides
zwar, indeed	deswegen, therefore
also, therefore	gleichwohl, nevertheless
sowohl — als auch, both — and	sonst, else
entweder — oder, either — or	doch, yet
hingegen, however	nicht nur — sondern auch, not only — ,
folglich, therefore	but also
nichtsdestoweniger, nevertheless	zudem, besides
überdies, besides	weber — noch, neither — nor

c. *Conjunctions that introduce dependent Clauses.*

Thirdly, that order called the *order dependent*
Places the verb at the end of the sentence,

The Conjunctions of this order are :—

Daß, damit, weil, obgleich, wenn, als and da,

Seit, ehe, während, ungeachtet, nachdem,

Ob, wofern, bis, sobald, wenn auch, indem.

E.g. Ich hatte erwartet, daß er nicht zu Hause sein würde.

daß, that	während, during
damit, in order that	ungeachtet, notwithstanding
weil, because	nachdem, after
obgleich, although	ob, whether
wenn, if or whether	wofern, in case
als, when	bis, till
da, as	sobald, as soon as
seit, since	wenn auch, even if
ehe, before	indem, whilst

SOME RULES FOR ARRANGING WORDS IN SENTENCES.

1. PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

Their words are arranged either in the natural order, or in the inverted order.

a. *Natural Order.*

The conjugated or definite verb stands immediately *after* the subject; as :—

Dein Vater hat uns eine schöne Geschichte erzählt.

b. *Inverted Order.*

The definite verb stands *before* the subject; as :—

Gestern hat dein Vater uns eine schöne Geschichte erzählt.

The principal sentence is inverted, when it begins with an oblique case (Gen., Dat., or Acc.), or with an adverb, or with certain co-ordinative Conjunctions, or when the dependent clause of a sentence precedes its principal clause.

2. DEPENDENT CLAUSE.

The definite verb stands *last* in this clause; as :—

Als dein Vater uns gestern eine schöne Geschichte erzählt hatte.

The dependent clause can be joined to its principal clause in three different ways :—

1. By relative (subordinative) conjunctions.
2. By relative pronouns.
3. By relative (interrogative) adverbs in the form of an indirect question; as : Er fragte mich, wo ich gewesen sei.

If, however, the conjunction *wenn* is omitted in German, the definite verb is removed from its place and put at the beginning of the sentence ; *e. g.* instead of *wenn Sie den Brief gestern geschrieben hätten, &c.*, you may say : *hätten Sie den Brief gestern geschrieben, &c.*, just like in English : if you had written the letter yesterday, &c. ; had you written the letter yesterday, &c. If the definite verb is united to two or more indefinite verbs (infinitives and participles), these all go to the end of the sentence, and the definite verb immediately precedes them ; *e. g.* Ich glaube, daß mein Bruder Ihren Brief werde gelesen haben. Es scheint mir, daß er für einen so leichten Fehler nicht hätte bestraft werden sollen. Ich fürchte, daß der Schüler die Aufgabe nicht würde haben machen können.

APPENDIX.

I. LIST OF SIMILAR SUBSTANTIVES OF DIFFERENT GENDERS
AND DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATION.

Der Band, volume	Das Band, ribbon
der Bauer, peasant	das Bauer, bird-cage
der Buckel, hump	die Buckel, boss
der Bund, alliance	das Bund, bundle (of straw, &c.)
der Chor, chorus	das Chor, choir
der Erbe, heir	das Erbe, inheritance
die Erkenntniß, knowledge	das Erkenntniß, verdict
der Gehalt, value	das Gehalt, salary
der Geißel, hostage	die Geißel, scourge
der Haft, clasp, rivet	die Haft, custody
der Harz, Harz Mountains	das Harz, resin
der Heide, heathen	die Heide, heath
der Hut, hat	die Hut, heed; pasture
der Kiefer, jaw	die Kiefer, pine
der Kunde, customer	die Kunde, knowledge
der Leiter, guide	die Leiter, ladder
der Lohn, reward	das Lohn, wages
die Mandel, almond	das Mandel, number of fifteen
der Mangel, want, defect	die Mangel, mangle
die Mark, district; eight ounces of silver	das Mark, marrow
der Marsch, march	die Marsch, marsh, fen
der Mast, mast of a ship	die Mast, beech-mast, or fattening
der Messer, measurer	das Messer, knife
der Ohm or Oheim, uncle	die Ohm, awm
der Reis, rice	das Reis, twig
der Schenke, butler	die Schenke, public-house
der Schild, shield	das Schild, inn-sign
der Schwulst, bombast	die Schwulst, swelling
der See, lake	die See, sea
der Sprosse, sprout, descendant	die Sprosse, step of a ladder
die Steuer, tax, contribution	das Steuer, helm
der Stift, tag, peg	das Stift, ecclesiastical foundation
der Theil, part	das Theil, share
der Thor, fool	das Thor, gate
der Verdienst, profit	das Verdienst, merit
die Wehr, defence	das Wehr, dam, wear
der Weihe, kite	die Weihe, consecration
der Zeug, woven material	das Zeug, means to effect anything; rubbish

II. LIST OF SUBSTANTIVES THAT HAVE A DIFFERENT PLURAL.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
das Band	Bänder, ribbons
die Banke	Bande, ties, fetters
der Dorn	Bänke, benches
das Gesicht	Banken, commercial banks
das Horn	Dornen, thorns
der Laden	Dörner, kinds of thorns, prickles
das Land	Gesichter, faces
das Licht	Gesichte, visions
der Mond	Hörner, horns
der Ort	Horne, kinds of horns
die Sau... ..	Läden, shops
der Strauß	Laden, shutters
das Wort	Länder, countries
	Lande, provinces of the same country
	Lichter, lights
	Lichte, candles
	Monde, satellites
	Monden, months
	Orter, inhabited places
	Orte, places generally
	Säue, sows
	Sauen, wild boars
	Strauße or Straußen, ostriches
	Sträuße, nosegays
	Wörter, single words
	Worte coherent words

III. LIST OF SUBSTANTIVES THAT ARE ONLY USED IN THE PLURAL.

Ähnen, ancestors	Kosten or Unkosten, expenses
Alpen, Alps	Leute, people
Beinkleider or Hosen, trousers	Masern or Rötheln, measles
Briefschaften, letters, papers	Molken, whey
Einkünfte, income	Ostern, Easter
Eltern, parents	Pfingsten, Whitsuntide
Fasten, Lent	Ränke, tricks
Ferien, vacation	Sporteln, perquisites
Schrüder, brothers (in a firm)	Träber, ground malt
Gefälle, duties, rates	Trümmer, ruins
Geschwister, brothers and sisters	Weihnachten, Christmas
Gliedmaßen, limbs	Zeitläufte, periods of time, conjunctures
Hefen, yeast, dregs	

IV. LIST OF SUBSTANTIVES THAT HAVE NO PLURAL, BUT SUPPLY IT BY DERIVATIVES OR BY COMPOUNDS.

Der Betrug, imposition, swindle ...	Betrügereien
der Bund, alliance	Bündnisse
der Dank, thank	Dankfagungen
die Ehre, honour	Ehrenbezeugungen
die Gunst, favour... ..	Gunstbezeugungen
der Kummer, affliction	Kümmernisse
das Lob, praise	Lobenserhebungen
der Lohn, reward	Belohnungen
der Rath, advice	Rathschläge
der Raub, robbery	Räubereien
der Schmuck, ornament	Schmucksachen
der Streit, dispute	Streitigkeiten
der Tausch, exchange	Tauschgeschäfte, Tauschverträge
der Trost, consolation	Tröstungen
das Unglück, misfortune	Unglücksfälle
der Verdacht, suspicion	Verdächtigungen
der Verdruss, annoyance	Verdrießlichkeiten
das Vergnügen, pleasure... ..	Vergnügungen
die Vorsicht, precaution	Vorsichtsmaßregeln
der Zank, quarrel	Zänkereien
der Zwist, disunion	Zwistigkeiten

V. LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Those marked with a (*) change their radical vowel in the second and third persons singular of the present indicative ; viz. : a into ä, e into i or ie, o into ö, ä into ie, ö into i, and, if the radical vowel be e, also in the second person singular of the imperative.

INFINITIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
*backen, to bake	backt	gebacken
*befehlen, to command	befahl	befohlen
(sich) befehlen, to apply oneself	besaß	besessen
beginnen, to begin	begann	begonnen
beißen, to bite	biß	gebissen
bergen, to hide	barg	geborgen
*bersten, to burst	barst	geborsten
*betrügen, to deceive	betrog	betrogen
bewegen, to induce	bewog	bewogen
biegen, to bend	bog	gebogen
bieten, to offer, to bid	bot	geboten
binden, to bind	band	gebunden
bitten, to beg	bat	gebeten
*blasen, to blow	blies	geblasen
bleiben, to remain	blieb	geblieben
*braten, to roast	briet	gebraten
*brechen, to break	brach	gebrochen
brennen, to burn	brannte	gebrannt
bringen, to bring	brachte	gebracht

INFINITIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
denken, to think	achtete	gedacht
dingen, to hire	dingte	gedungen
*dreschen, to thrash	drasch or drasch	gedroschen
dringen, to press	drang	gedrungen
dürfen, to be permitted (Pres. darf)	durfte	gebürft
*empfehlen, to recommend	empfehl	empfohlen
erbleichen, to turn pale	erblich	erblichen
erkoren, to choose	erfor	erforen
*erlöschen, to become extinguished	erlosch	erloschen
erschallen, to resound	erscholl	erschollen
*erschrecken, to be frightened ...	erschraf	erschrocken
*essen, to eat	aß	gegessen
*fahren, to drive or go in a conveyance	fuhr	gefahren
*fallen, to fall	fiel	gefallen
*fangen, to catch	fang	gefangen
*fechten, to fight	focht	gefocht
finden, to find	fanb	gefunden
*flechten, to twine	flocht	geflochten
fliegen, to fly	flog	geflogen
fliehen, to flee	floh	geflohen
fließen, to flow	floß	geflossen
*fressen, to eat (said of beasts) ...	fraß	gefressen
frieren, to freeze	fror	gefroren
gähren, to ferment	gohr	gegohren
*gebären, to bring forth	gebar	geboren
*geben, to give	gab	gegeben
gedeihen, to prosper	gedieh	gediehen
gehen, to go	ging	gegangen
gelingen, to succeed	geling	gelingen
*gelten, to be worth	galt	gegolten
genesen, to recover from illness ...	genas	genesen
genießen, to enjoy	genoss	genossen
*geschehen, to happen	geschah	geschehen
gewinnen, to win	gewann	gewonnen
gießen, to pour	goß	gegossen
gleich, to resemble	glich	geglichen
gleiten, to glide	glitt	geglitten
glimmen, to glimmer	glomm	geglommen
*graben, to dig	grab	gegraben
greifen, to seize	griff	gegriffen
*halten, to hold	hielt	gehalten
*hängen, to hang	hing	gehangen
hauen, to hew	hieb	gehauen
heben, to lift	hob	gehoben
heißen, to be called	hieß	geheißen
*helfen, to help	half	geholfen
helfen, to scold	hiff	getiffen
kennen, to know	kante	gekannt
klimmen, to climb	klohm	geklimmen
klingen, to sound	klang	geklingen
kneifen, to pinch	kniff	gekneifen
kommen, to come	kam	gekommen
können, to be able (Pres. kann) ...	konnte	gekonnt
kriechen, to creep	kroch	gekrochen

INFINITIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
laden, to load	lud	geladen
*lassen, to let... ..	ließ	gelassen
*laufen, to run	lief	gelaufen
leiden, to suffer	litt	gelitten
leihen, to lend	lieh	geliehen
*lesen, to read	las	gelesen
liegen, to lie	lag	gelegen
lügen, to tell a lie	log	gelogen
mahlen, to grind	mahlte	gemahlen
meiden, to avoid	mied	gemieden
melken, to milk	molk	gemolken
*messen, to measure	maß	gemessen
mögen, to like (Pres. mag)	mochte	gemocht
müssen, to be obliged (Pres. muß)	mußte	gemußt
*nehmen, to take (Pres. nehmen, nimmst, nimmt)	nahm	genommen
nennen, to name	nannte	genannt
pfeifen, to whistle	pfiff	gepfiffen
pflegen, to practise	pflog	gepflogen
preisen, to praise	pries	gepriesen
*quellen, to spring forth	quoll	gequollen
*rathen, to advise	rieth	gerathen
reiben, to rub	rieb	gerieben
reißen, to tear	riß	gerissen
reiten, to ride	ritt	geritten
rennen, to run	rannte	gerannt
riechen, to smell	roch	gerochen
ringen, to wring	rang	gerungen
rinnen, to flow... ..	rann	geronnen
rufen, to call	rief	gerufen
salzen, to salt	salzte	gesalzen
*saufen, to drink (said of beasts)... ..	saff	gesoffen
saugen, to suck... ..	sog	gesogen
schaffen, to create... ..	schuf	geschaffen
scheiden, to part	schieb	geschieden
scheinen, to shine	schien	geschienen
*schelten, to scold	schalt... ..	gescholten
*scheren, to shear	schor	geschoren
schieben, to shove	schob	geschoben
schießen, to shoot	schuß	geschossen
schinden, to flay	schund	geschunden
schlafen, to sleep	schief	geschlafen
*schlagen, to strike	schlug	geschlagen
schleichen, to sneak	schlich	geschlichen
schleifen, to grind	schliff... ..	geschliffen
schleifen, to slit	schliff	geschliffen
schließen, to shut	schloß... ..	geschlossen
schlingen, to swallow	schlang	geschlungen
schmeißen, to fling	schmiß	geschmissen
*schmelzen, to melt... ..	schmolz	geschmolzen
schnauben, to snort	schnob	geschnoben
schneiden, to cut	schnitt	geschnitten
schrauben, to screw	schrob	geschroben
schreiben, to write... ..	schrieb	geschrieben

INFINITIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
schreien, to cry	schrie	geschrieen
schreiten, to stride... ..	schrìtt	geschritten
schwären, to swear	schwör	geschworen
schweigen, to be silent	schwieg	geschwiegen
*schwellen, to swell	schwell	geschwollen
schwimmen, to swim	schwamm	geschwommen
schwinden, to vanish	schwand... ..	geschwunden
schwingen, to swing	schwang	geschwungen
schwören, to swear	schwör	geschworen
*sehen, to see... ..	sah	gesehen
sein, to be... ..	war	gewesen
senden, to send	sandte or sendete	gesandt or ge= sendet
sieden, to boil	sott	gesotten
singen, to sing	sang	gesungen
sinken, to sink	sank	gesunken
sinnen, to meditate	sann	gesonnen
sitzen, to sit	säß	gesessen
sohlen, to be obliged	sollte	gesollt
spalten, to split	spaltete	gespalten
speien, to spit	spie	gespien
spinnen, to spin	spann	gesponnen
spleißen, to split	spliß	gesplissen
*sprechen, to speak	sprach	gesprochen
sprießen, to sprout	sproß	gesprossen
springen, to spring	sprang	gesprungen
*stechen, to sting	stach	gestochen
stehen, to stand	stand... ..	gestanden
*stehlen, to steal	stahl	gestohlen
steigen, to mount	stieg	gestiegen
*sterben, to die... ..	starb	gestorben
stieben, to fly like dust	stob	gestoben
stinken, to stink	stank	gestunken
*stoßen, to push... ..	stieß	gestoßen
streichen, to stroke	strich	gestrichen
streiten, to contend	stritt	gestritten
thun, to do (Pres. thun, thust, thut)	that	gethan
*tragen, to carry	trug	getragen
*treffen, to hit	traf	getroffen
treiben, to drive	trieb	getrieben
*treten, to tread (Pres. trete, trittst, tritt)	trat	getreten
triefen, to drip	troff	getroffen
trinken, to drink	trank	getrunken
*verberben, to be spoiled	verbarb	verdorben
verbräuen, to vex... ..	verdroß... ..	verdroßen
*vergeffen, to forget	vergaß	vergeffen
verlieren, to lose	verlor	verloren
verlöschen, to become extinguished... ..	verlosch	verloschen
verschallen, to cease sounding	verscholl... ..	verschollen
*wachsen, to grow	wuchs	gewachsen
wägen, to weigh (trans.)	wog	gewogen
*waschen, to wash	wusch	gewaschen
weben, to weave	wob	gewoben

INFINITIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
weichen, to yield	wich	gewichen
weisen, to show	wies	gewiesen
wenden, to turn	wandte or wende	gewandt or gewendet
*werben, to sue	warb	geworben
*werden, to become	ward or wurde	geworden
*werfen, to throw	warf	geworfen
wiegen, to weigh (intrans.)	wog	gewogen
winden, to wind	wand	gewunden
wissen, to know (Pres. Ind. weiß, weist, weiß; wissen, wissen, wissen; Pres. Subj. wisse)	wußte	gemußt
wollen, to will (Pres. will)	wollte	gemollt
zeihen, to accuse	zieh	geziehen
ziehen, to pull	zog	gezogen
zwingen, to force	zwang	gezwungen

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